

ALPHABETUM

BARMANUM

S E U

BOMANUM

REGNI AVAE

FINITIMARUMQUE REGIONUM



ROMAE MDCCLXXVI.

Typis Sacrae Congreg. de Propaganda Fide

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PRAESIDUM ADPROBATIONE.

ALPHABETUM

BARMANUM

1710

BOHMIANUM

HEBRAICUM

ITALICUM ET ROMANUM



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REGNI . AVENSIS  
QVOD . NVNC . PRIMVM  
TYPIS . SAC . CONG . DE . PROP . FIDE  
INCISVM . PERCVSSVM . CONFLATVM  
ET . EXCVSVM . EST  
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LECTORI  
ERUDITO

IOHANNES CHRISTOPHORUS AMADUTIUS

Praefes Typographiae Sacrae Congregationis  
de Propaganda Fide.

I. **D**ivina illa idiomatum charismata, quibus peculiari, ac caelesti prorsus largitate, ac privilegio donati fuerunt Apostoli, ut cunctis gentibus linguarum numero diversis Evangelicas veritates praedicarent, adumbrare, aemulari, vel potius compensare nititur Sacra Propagandae Fidei Congregatio, dum varia exoticarum linguarum genera confectatur, quae suis typis exprimat, quaeque Fidei Praeconibus, quos suis sumptibus in longinquas regiones ablegat, tamquam instrumenta praesentissima, quibus instruuntur, & commendentur, comparet, atque proponat. Postquam postremis hisce temporibus de Indicis linguis potissimum sollicita Tibetanæ, seu Tangutanae, Brammhanicae, seu Indostanicae, & Malabaricae, seu Samscrudonicae, quibus nos pro viribus iam praefari studuimus, Alphabeta, typographicis omnibus formis instructa, persicienda curavit, & aliquot etiam Christianae Fidei rudimenta iis-

dem expressa edere sategit, animum tandem Romano, seu Romano idiomati applicuit. Commode eiusdem idiomatis apices, & elementa accurate designata ad nos attulit elapso anno ex Peguensi Missione redux Melchior Carpanius Laudensis, ex Clericis Regularibus Sancti Pauli, qui Barnabitae appellantur, quibusque nimirum Fidei nostrae, propagatio in vastissimo Avaë Regno, & sacrorum operatio in XII. Ecclesiis per hoc ipsum Regnum dispersis concredita est. Cum enim ipse incolet potissimum Urbem, quae Rangon audit, quaeque portum ad Peguense Regnum pertinentem parat, & Avaë apud Regem ipsum, & in Tavai regionibus, quibus erudiendis usque ab anno MDCCCLXIV. addictus fuerat, moras traxerit, facile eidem fuit & exactas characterum formas, & ipsius idiomatis peritiam consequi, quorum omnium ope huius Alphabeti sculptura, percussio, & conflatio recte per operas nostras flaturariam artem exercentes perageretur, atque prelo committi possent tum huius linguae primiora specimina, tum etiam Christianae nostrae doctrinae Compendium.

II. Huius linguae, quae Avaë potissimum usurpatur, ceterisque praestat idiomatibus, extensionem per reliqua sive Regna, sive Provincias Avaë Regi subiectas, atque huius Regni, ceterarumque ditionum fines ita accurate descripsit



Carpanius noster, ut ad ipsum amandare Lectores nostros nunc praestet. Tum horum populorum omnium superstitionem, qua & Numen Godoma colunt, & absurdas de mundo, & anima opiniones fovent, late etiam ipse prosequitur, ut haec dumtaxat nunc innuisse sit satis. Tandem ea attingit de Bomanorum gente, quae excellentiora, quam quae Mendezius Pintius, Morerius, Martinierraeus, aliique, & ampliora, quam quae designavit Raynalius (1), haberi debeant. Barmanam igitur linguam proponimus, quam ita appellare placuit, ut ea staret etiam nomenclatura, quae primum ab Europeorum errore, seu vitiosa pronuntiatione profecta, locum deinde obtinuit in geographicis libris, tabulisque, quaeque designari vulgo coepit ea gens, quae trans Gangem in Asia ad gradum vigesimum primum longitudinis est, quaeque Bomana potius appellanda esset. Siquidem, ut recte observat Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalgus, olim Danicae heterodoxae Missionis apud Indos Orientales Minister (2),

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(1) Histoire philosophique, & politique des Etablissements, & du Commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes. Tom. I. pag. 342., & suiv.

(2) Thesaur. Epistol. La-Croizian. Tom. I. pag. 381. Epist. 319.

in mappis etiam geographis, & libris hi-  
 storis talia tantum inveniuntur regionum,  
 urbium, & personarum nomina, quae In-  
 dus intelligere nequit, quia Europei omnes  
 illas voces, & nomina, ex ignorantia lin-  
 guae, falso pronunciarunt, & exararunt.  
 Nulla ergo gens, nulla ditio, nulla urbs, nulla  
 lingua, quae Barmana dici possit; cum potius  
 Bomana κατ' Ἑοχλῶ, vel ex honoris cognomi-  
 ne harum omnium unaquaeque appellari consue-  
 verit, quod ex huius linguae genio vel magna  
 gens, vel vir fortis, Bomas nomine designe-  
 tur; 𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺 enim caput, & praeses, 𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀺  
 mah vero vir vocitatur. Quapropter Barmanae  
 linguae litteras Carpanius noster ita proponit,  
 ut figuram primum, deinde nomen, tum nomi-  
 nis explicationem, ac demum potestatem addu-  
 cat. Neque ea praeterit, quae pronunciationi  
 recte instituendae opportuna esse possint. Exhibitis  
 vero radicalibus litteris, quae xxxiii. numeran-  
 tur, & in schemate etiam aere inciso, quod ad  
 Prologi calcem dabitur, exprimuntur, & qua-  
 rum viii. vocales, reliquae consonantes sunt, eas  
 subdit, quae nonnullis nominibus adiiciuntur,  
 vel etiam ad maiorem brevitatem usurpantur;  
 tum quae primi generis sunt, quaeque ex adiun-  
 ctis syllabae fiunt; hinc signa, quae iisdem lit-



teris addita eundem habent sonum; dein genus aliud syllabarum, quod locum habet tantum cum nonnullis litteris, quae aliud signum praeter superiora adnexum habent, fiuntque syllabae compositae; ac tandem tertium, ceteraque ad decimum usque syllabarum genera, quae variis instructa signis varios sonos efficiunt. Cetera vero, quae tirones scire praestat, ut ad legendum se componant, & ut linguae genium deprehendant, profequitur in Prologo. Opusculum claudunt Christianorum preces, Symbolum Apostolorum, & Praecepta Decalogi in hoc ipsum idioma conversa.

III. Tandem alterum Alphabetum proponit, quod lingua Pali, sive Bali, sive Balia appellatur, quodque laudato superius schemate aere, insculpto exhibetur, & illustratur in Prologo. Haec lingua, quae totidem xxxiii. constat elementis, vetustissima est in Auae Regno, & arcana, utpote quae a Talapoinis (quod Monachorum genus est) unice colatur; quemadmodum a rusticis in silvis lingua altera Carian dicta pronuntiatur, quae sibilis scatet, & ex monosyllabis coalescit, ut nihil cum ceteris commune habeat. Hoc autem idiomate Pali exaratus est liber Kammua, seu Codex ordinationum, caeremoniarum, praeceptorumque omnium ad religionem pertinentium, qui etiam in Regno Peguen-

si, Siamensi, Laosensi, & Arakanensi obtinet. Huius Proemium idcirco a Carpanio nostro in eodem schemate adducitur, qui nimirum illud excipere potuerit ex elegantissimo eiusdem Kam-mua exemplari, quod secum in Italiam adduxit, ac dein dono dedit amplissimo S. R. E. Card., & S. C. de Prop. Fide, eiusque Typographiae Praefecto Iosepho M. Castellio, ex cuius dein munificentia cessit huic nostrae Collegii Urbani Bibliothecae. Lingua Pali memoratur etiam a Kaempferio (1), qua Buttam Deum, de quo tam docte, tam copiose, tamque eleganter disseruit Vir Cl. Augustinus Antonius Georgius (2) Eremitarum Austriensium Procurator Generalis, & Litterariae Reipublicae decus eximium, Sammona Khodum a Siamensibus, & Sammana Khutama a Peguanis appellatum testatur. Sacram hanc linguam innuit insuper Maturinus Veysierreius La-Crozius (3), quam quidem usurpatam asserit in regnis Laos, Pegu, Cambodiensi, & Siamensi, quamque cum ceteris Indicis litteris, quibus Brachmanes, Malabares, Ceilanenses, Siamenses,

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(1) *Histor. Iapon. Tom. I. pag. 208.*

(2) *Alphabet. Tibetan. passim.*

(3) *Cit. Comment. Epistol. La-Crozian. Tom. III Epistol. 42. pag. 85.*



Et Iavanes utuntur, satis inter se, etsi mutatis pro genio gentium apicibus, convenire contendit.

IV. Unde Alphabetum Romanum, Et ali mutuati fuerint Avenfes, penes quos cum imperii sede utrumque potissimum praestat, Carpanius noster exquirere interim promittit, qui tamen a Persica manare nunc putet. Ceterum La-Crozius ipse (1), ut nos etiam alibi advertimus (2), in ea fuit sententia, ut censeret Indicas, Et Tartaricas linguas omnes a Persica, hanc vero ab Aegyptiaca originem ducere; quod sane inficiatus est Theophilus Sigefridus Bayerius (3); qui interim tamen suspicatus est, veteres Persicas, quas Thomas Hydeius illustrare aggressus est, quamdam convenientiam cum Armenicis habere. Ast multam Alphabetum Pali, quoad nonnullas litteras, similitudinem habere videtur cum Armenicae linguae elementis, quae quidem nonnisi post saeculi IV. dimidium obtinuerunt, cum antea Armeni finitimorum populorum litteris, scilicet Persarum, Syrorum, Et Graecorum uteren-

(1) Loc. cit. Epist. 9. pag. 22., Et 23.

(2) In Praefatione ad Alphabetum Brammhanicum, seu Indostanicum Universitatis Kasi, §. IV. pag. XIII.

(3) Cit. Commerc. Epistol. La-Crozian. Tom. I. Epist. 13. pag. 16.

tur (1). Harum nonnullas heic recensemus, ex consilio, & ductu Georgii Bagdadii Anteplicii Armeni, Monachi Congregationis Mechitarensis Sancti Lazari, & in Collegio Urbano de Propaganda Fide patriae linguae Professoris scientissimi, quas proinde conferre cum Palicis apicibus, in aenea tabula insculptis, facile poteris. Quare has accipe, & perpende; hae enim sunt: *u aip, ʒ za, ʒ jet, ʒ ghat, ʒ mien, ʒ nu, n ue, ʒ be, ʒ ra, u se, u diun, g tzo.*

Tum Malabaricum etiam Alphabetum, quod prela nostra primum litterato orbi communicarunt, scatet plurimis litteris, quae ad Armenicarum formas accedunt. Si hinc argumentum peti liceret de Indicarum litterarum origine, cum Armenicae non vetustissimae sint, ut superius innuimus, parum etiam antiquitatis tribui Indicis posset; aſt si ab Armenis, commercio suffragante, allatae fuissent litterae Persicae, quibus ipsi antea utebantur, atque illae praesertim, quas ex Zendica, & Pazendica scriptura eduxit Hydeus, forte remotior antiquitas iisdem adscribi, earumque origo Armenis quinetiam ac-

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(1) De origine, & antiquitate Linguae Armenae videndus Moses Coronensis scriptor saeculi iv., & v. Lib. iiii. Historiae Armenorum; Londini typis Wisthonianis ann. 1736.



cepta referri posset. Verumtamen in perquirenda rerum origine non nisi verisimilitudo consecrari potest, nec nisi dubitanter coniecturis aliquid tribuere decet.

v. Poesi praesertim, quae similibus syllabarum desinentiis potius, quam ipso numero syllabarum condatur, gaudent Romani. Ea nimirum utuntur in tractandis praecipue rebus ad religionem pertinentibus. Ita etiam conscriptus est Codex Regularum, quae a Talapoinis observantur, Padimot ab ipsis appellatus, qui palmis, quibus nomen Ole, conscriptus, & Romana lingua expressus servatur nunc in laudata Collegii Urbani Bibliotheca. Ibi dem etiam prostant nunc Epistolae Divi Pauli, Evangelia dierum omnium Dominicalium, Epistola Dogmatica, & Dialogus inter Missionarium, & Talapoinum, quae & eodem idiomate concepta sunt, & iisdem palmis consignata. Accessit tandem Evangelium Divi Matthaei Romanice loquens, & exceptum alio papyri genere, quod Babota alba nuncupatur. Haec omnia a Carpanio nostro resignata Cl. Praesuli Stephano Borgiae S.C. de Propag. Fide a Secretis, in superscriptam Bibliothecam ex consuetudine eiusdem Praesulis largitate migrarunt. Sed de idiomate, eiusque Codicibus satis.

vi. Nos tamen laetamur interea, omnium primos & Litterariae Reipublicae exhibuisse, & Catholicae Religionis incremento dedicasse

exoticum hoc Alphabetum, cuius nulla vestigia  
 in Tabula aenea xxvii. Alphabetorum, quam  
 a se restauratam, & auctam rursus edidit anno  
 ciciocclix. Carolus Mortonius Medicus, & Lon-  
 dinensis Regiae Societatis a Secretis; nulla in  
 celebri, & magna illa Alphabetorum collectio-  
 ne, quam adductis ducentis Orationis Domini-  
 calis versionibus, per totidem exotica elemen-  
 ta, & idiomatica expressis, vulgavit Lipsiae,  
 anno ciciocclviii. Ioh. Frid. Fritzius, & Be-  
 niaminus Scultzius; nulla in Syllabo altero Ora-  
 tionum Dominicalium a Cl. Chamberlaynio edi-  
 to; ac nulla demum in magno Lexico Encyclo-  
 paedico, ubi plurimum exoticarum linguarum Al-  
 phabeta adducta sunt. Nunc id unum est reli-  
 quum, ut quae instrumenta parantur quotidie,  
 quaeque instituuntur commoda ad Evangelicas  
 veritates longe, lateque inter gentes, adhuc  
 idolorum cultui foede mancipatas, disseminan-  
 das, quique iisdem suffulti & instrumentis, &  
 commodis ab hac nostra Congregatione, tamquam  
 ab instructissimo armamentario Praecones quo-  
 cumque terrarum ablegantur, caelesti virtute  
 roborentur, ut & Beatissimi Catholici Orbis Re-  
 ctoris, ac Magistri Pii VI. votis, & amplis-  
 simorum Procerum Fidei Propagandae negotiis  
 praepositorum studiis, atque sollicitudinibus uber-  
 rime respondeant. Tu, qui legis, haec boni con-  
 sulas, & vale.



PROLOGUS  
AD ALPHABETUM  
BARMANUM SEU BOMANUM.

*Regnorum Avae, & Pegù &c.*



UAE a Summis Pontificibus constituta est Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, ut per universum orbem Apostolicas Missiones promoveret, ac procuraret, eius nunc sollicitudine, illud in publicam lucem prodit novae linguae Alphabetum propriis delineatum characteribus, quod non modo novitate sua, verum maiori utilitate, & incremento Catholicae Religionis omnibus se probaturum confidimus. *Barmanorum*, seu verius *Bomanorum* haec est lingua, quae in *Avae* Regno Asiae,

& in Orientali Peninsula trans Gangem fluvium locum obtinet, & sedem. *Avae* Regnum Tibeto, & Tartaricae Sinae, sive Tartariae Chinensi finitimum est. Cingitur autem a Regnis *Pegù*, *Tangut*, *Laos*, *Cassì*, vel *Assem*, & *Arrakan*. Vastissima regio est Galliarum Regno duplo amplior; sed soli magnitudini hominum frequentia non respondet, immensis enim tegitur silvis. Rex, qui hodie illi praestit Regno, *Miassa Pra* appellatur, & potentissimus est, nec tantum in Regno *Avae* proprie dicto dominatur, sed & in Regnis *Tangù*, *Pegù*, & in planis, apertisque regionibus Regni *Assem*, *Prum*, *Pagan*, *Martaban*, & in Provinciis *Tavai*, *Tenasserim*, Insulaque *Negraliae*. In his locis omnibus *Barmana* lingua, si cunctis non est communis, aliis idiomatibus praestat, ac dominatur.

De origine gentis, quae haec loca



incolit, nil accurate definiri potest. Monumenta enim desunt antiquitatis apud nationem adhuc rudem. Sed, ut in aliis terrae plagis multitudo populorum Borealium refluit, seseque expandit in loca Meridionalia; ita duobus ab hinc saeculis immensus Tartarorum exercitus sub Rege *Chochiapon* (septingenta hominum millia fuisse dicuntur) post susceptam frustra contra Sinenses expeditionem, sese diffudit in Regna *Avae*, *Pegù*, *Martaban*, *Tenasserim*, *Siriam*, & *Arrakan*.

Novi isti terrae hospites, & invasores tunc primum appellati fuerunt *Barmani*, praesertim a *Mendez Pinto*, quod inscienter factum videtur. Neque enim proprium nomen est, vel veterum incolarum, vel eorum, qui cum illis commixti sunt, eosque domuerunt: *Bomani* appellari debebant; hoc enim nomen sibi tri-

buunt, eoque gloriantur, cum virum fortem, ac magnum significet.

Innumeras fortis vicissitudines experti sunt hi populi, novique eorum Reges, donec anno MDCCXLIV *Sahon Romanus* Regni Peguani Praefectus rebellavit, suumque exauctoravit Regem. Contra hunc tyrannum alter successit nomine *Semincto* genere Peguanus, qui antea *Talapoinus* fuerat; sed cum plura nefarie, & crudeliter ageret, *Alom Pra* viventis Regis pater, accurrente libenter populo, qui *Seminctoum* oderat, bellum illi inferre non dubitavit, & de eo in captivitatem abducto triumphavit. Haec speciminis loco dicta sint de statu civili harum Provinciarum. Fusiora fortasse alibi.

De moribus, & religione horum populorum dicenda potius aliqua sunt, quamquam parcissime. Perpetuo inter eos turpe viguit Idololatriae genus. Ob multas



enim Regni perturbationes, & praecepta fabulosa Talapoinorum, qui certo quodam numero congregari nostrorum Claustralium more vitam, & domicilium commune habent, magna sane morum corruptio, & quamplurimae, & portentosae fabulae inductae sunt. Inter cetera affirmant mundum hunc ex aliis iam conditis esse quintum ordine, aliis quatuor iam pridem absumptis partim ab igne, partim ab aqua, & ad nihilum redactis, omnibusque his quatuor suum cuique Deum praefuisse contendunt longe alium ab eo, qui nostris temporibus viget, ac dominatur. Ex quarto autem mundo in aquis submerso superstitem fuisse credunt unam arborem *Gondom* ab ipsis vocatam, unamque aviculam, ex cuius stercore mixto cum foliis ab illa arbore decidentibus, & super aquas natantibus mollis quaedam massa primum effecta est, qua paul-

latim obdurata, terrae praesentis superficies est orta, quae validis deinde motibus disiecta, & concussa in septem partes, & insulas divisa fuit, quibus totum orbem componi arbitrantur. Ea quoque opinione ducuntur mundum hunc absumptum iri ab igne, cum hominum iniquitas completa erit. Superficiem mundi planam esse credunt, molem autem ipsius quadratam. Solem nocturno tempore latere putant abditum a tergo quorundam inaccessibilium montium, ex quibus illius Regni flumina decurrere opinantur.

Ut autem hominum explicent originem, aiunt bonos Genios, sive Daemones, quos *Nat* solent appellare, involutos in subtilissima quadam materia, quam *Le*, aut ventum vocant, voluptatis causa descendisse in semper viridem illam arborem *Gondom*, ex qua delapsi inter de-



ambulandum per mollem terrae superficiem, adhaerente luto eorum pedibus graves facti sunt, & ponderosi, ut in altum sese attollere, & per aera volitare amplius non possent. Hausto terrae odore ita eorum exarsit concupiscentia, ut cunctis ardor dem fuerit suam propagandi speciem; cumque reperissent nonnullos dissimilis formae, ac figurae, quasi ludentes homines procrearunt, sed ita corruptos, ut nihil aliud inter eos in deliciis esset nisi iniquitas, & peccatum; sed elapsis tandem DCCCXCIX. transmigrationibus *Godoma* praesentis huius mundi, ut volunt, Deus, exemplo, praeceptis, ac Talapoinorum institutione edoctos homines, ab iniquitate ad iustitiam, & societatis conditionem deduxit. Belluas formatas dicunt ex putrefactione, grandiores vero ex aqua nasci affirmant.

Idea, quam de Divinitate habent gen-

tes istae, confusa ita est, ut non solum credant simplicem hominem posse propriis meritis Deum fieri, verum, quod mirabilius videtur, Dei essentiam quamdam esse annihilationem contendunt. Nam cum beatitudinis spiritualis ideam non habeant, & solum afficiantur idea passionis, quam recipere materia potest, asserunt Divinitatem in eo sitam esse, ut nequeat ab uno Ente in aliud converti: sicque ut passioni non sit obnoxia necessariam esse annihilationem. Admittunt igitur metempsychosim, sive transmigrationem, sed ita, ut sit bonorum operum praemium transmigrationis in nobile aliquod animal, ut poena vitiorum transitus in viles belluas, vel vegetabilia. Infernum quoque decernunt gravioribus delictis, sed ad statutum tempus. Ab opinione vero Manetis, vel aliorum de duobus principiis ita longe abhorrent,



ut quamvis in Indicis regionibus haec opinio fere communis videatur, a Barmanis morte mulcentur illi, qui *Calocum*, seu sacrificium offerunt *Pelù*, quamvis hoc olim Peguanis permetteretur.

Barmani imaginandi vi pollent, & perspicacia; stratagemmata enim, astutia in bellis, tot, tantorumque populorum regimen, & cum Europeis negotia id aperte testantur, quorum una vox est, quoad sagacitatem, ipsorum licet fraudes, & latrocinia non imitentur, Sinensibus anteire. Quin immo Barmani (si negotium cum Europeis habentes demas) iure prae Indis gloriantur de summa pacis tempore humanitate, hospitalitate, erga Deum, & maiores observantia, divinaeque indignationis metu. Ab otio, & voluptatibus, praecipuis Indorum vitiis, abhorrentes assiduus exercet labor, luctantes, in stadio currentes, difficiles agentes, choreas, equos, elephan-

tes domantes , per flumina scaphas trahentes , ac ideo laudabiles , quia nulla necessitas ; his enim Oryza , ac tenelli frondium vertices cum Poch , seu putrido pisce sale , resolutoque pipere longo mixti satis sunt ad victum ; & ex picto gossypio pannus circa renes cinctus petasum , subuculam , femoralia , caligas , linteum , stragulum praestat .

Viget apud Barmanos Polygamia , & primo consanguinitatis gradu , quem & ipsi detestantur , excepto , ceteros non observant : hinc frater defuncti fratris relictam ducit uxorem . Nullis feminae clauduntur aedibus , sed demptis ancillis , separatim vivunt ; filii matris sortem sequuntur . Severe puniuntur adulteria . Nulla tamen adolescentulae infamia , noto amasio . Si mascula proles , patris est , quoties post partum . & pro puerperio mulieri suppeditarit alimenta ;



femina vero matris . Corruptae , viro non renuente , cui volunt , nubunt . Pro utraque parte sub quibusdam conditionibus stat divortium . Natos , praesertim mares usque ad idololatriam diligunt . Defunctorum corpora publico , solemnique ritu extra urbem concremant ; at infantes in utero , vel in ortu cum matre decedentes una simul adhibitis facibus , & bellici tormenti strepitu ad malos fugandos spiritus noctu sepeliuntur . Haec porro superstitio , ceteraeque innumerae , quae in illis locis vigent , promoventur a Talapoinis , quibus non parum lucri accrescit ex iis eleemosynis , quas frequentes , largasque exigunt , cum in domos a malis *Nat* vexatas se conferunt . Hi quidem Talapoini , quod ad Idololatriam , superstitionemque spectat , callide componunt , ac moderantur . Eorum numerus est quidem non exiguus : Monachorum

more vivunt in varias sedes divisi, quae in Barmanica lingua *Bao* appellantur. Caelibem profitentur vitam, easque servant leges, quae in binis libris eorum continentur, quorum alter *Kammua*, alter vero *Padimot* appellatur. In primo horum librorum eae caeremoniae describuntur, quibus utuntur, cum aliquis in eorum coetum admittitur, in quem ingressi tirocinium quoddam exercent usque dum principem *Bao* locum obtineant. Varias pro variis gradibus vestes induunt. In ipso autem ingressu vestem sumunt flavi coloris, de hoc enim colore gaudent Talapoini. Tunicae huic flavae stolam superimponunt, quae ab humero ad dexterum latus decurrit, totamque vestem zona cingunt. Cum vero ad secundum gradum, qui *Pinzen* dicitur, adscendunt, aliam vestem instar magni pallii sumunt, quam retinent cum ad primatum *Bao*



perveniant . Etsi caelibatam , ut diximus , Talapoini fervent ; hanc tamen vitae rationem deserere impune possunt , uxoremque ducere , dummodo per integrum annum capite tonso , alba veste induti , ( quae poenitentiae statum , & argumentum indicat ) apud aliquem *Bao* commorentur ; quibus omnibus cum satisfecerint , mulieres quotquot volunt , ducere possunt . Dignum praeterea consideratione est , Talapoinos non solum obedientiam praestare solitos Principibus illis , qui *Bao* praesunt , verum etiam aliis in variis provinciis manentibus , qui omnes subiecti sunt cuidam communi Reçtori , ad quem in multis occasionibus appellationis causa confugiunt .

Neque homines tantum Talapoinorum institutiones , sed multae etiam mulieres easdem profitentur . Ex his nonnullae simul cohabitant , plerumque fere apud

aliquem *Bao*, aliae vero in privatis eorum domibus. Hae vestibus albi coloris gaudent, capite autem raso, & quamdiu in hac vitae conditione manent, tamdiu caelibatum servant.

Sed veniamus tandem ad illum, quod exhibendum proposuimus, Alphabetum linguae *Barmane*, seu *Romanae*. Illud observatione primum dignum esse existimo, quod in his regionibus cum chartae conficiendae artificium ignoretur, in quo Sinenses, aliique populi excellunt, litteras efformare solent ferrei stili ope in palmarum foliis, quae *Ole* dicuntur (a). Bar-

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(a) Folia, quae Barmani adhibent, in Regno *Avae* sunt singularia, quippe quia nonnulla reperiuntur, quae latitudine pollices octo magis, & longitudine tres cubitus superent, cum alibi nec plus lata, quam larga quatuor tantum pollices aequent. Arbor, unde emittuntur, non est a communi palma dissimilis. Haec tamen centum adhuc annos perdurat, sed producto fructu, nec die superstes vivit. Huius



mani vero praeter has *Ole* quamdam peculiarem habent chartam, quam dicunt *Babote (a)*, supra quam nigro colore imbu-

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modi fructus, quoad externam apparentiam, a nostris silvestribus malis non distinguuntur. Eruditissimus, neque unquam labore vincendus, Illusterrimus Praesul Stephanus Borgia in Congregatione de Propaganda Fide a Secretis praeter ferreum stilum, qui ad scribendum apud Barmanos in usu est, dono etiam dedit eiusdem Sacrae Congregationis Bibliothecae cum Evangelia, quae per annum in Missa leguntur, tum B Paulli Apostoli Epistolas, & Dialogum Talapoinum inter, & Missionarium, denique *Padimot*, hoc est eorumdem Talapoinorum Regulas, omnia in hisce *Olis*, characteribus, Barmanaque lingua impressa.

(a) Ad hosce efformandos libros quoddam glutera componunt ex cannae visceribus, quam vocant *Banbu*, sed pro validiori cohaerentia gossypii partes, & gummam addentes. Ad tres, sive etiam quatuor cubitus ea folia deducunt, ut, quoad crassitiem, ab nostra crassiori charta non dissimilia esse videantur, quae in plures partes complicant ad maiorem scribendi commoditatem. Carbo, quo inficiuntur, retinetur a gumma, dum gluten formatur, imposta, saxumque, quo perliniuntur, iis imperti-

tam litteras inducunt, quos albo saponario lapide delineant. In publicis tabulis has adhibent *Babote*, itemque in actis iudicialibus, ceterisque huius generis rebus. Scribunt autem more nostro a laeva in dexteram, in quo communicant cum finitimis nationibus Siamensium, & Tibetanorum. Interpunctionis signis ad distinguendam orationem non utuntur, sed continua litterarum serie sine illis, quae maiusculae appellantur; finem vero sen-

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tur nitorem. Saponaceum lapillum ad scribendum adhibent. Si scriptum non amplius inservit foliis *Bethel*, (quod quaedam aromatica arbor est) aut aliis herbis admotis folium renovant, ut iterum inserviat. In Bibliotheca de Propag. Fide una ex his *Babotis* asservatur Barmanum continens Alphabetum a clarissimo Regis Avae Scriba *Babascian* Armeno delineatum, quae plurimum iuvit in nostra impressione, sicuti etiam asservatur S. Matthaei Evangelium in linguam Barmanam, characteribus Barmanis translatum, nostroque atramento super *Babotam*, nullo adhuc infectam colore, conscriptum.



tentiae notant duabus lineolis deorsum ductis  $\parallel$ , vel duobus punctis, sive clausis, sive apertis. Constructio autem, vel circuitus eorum periodorum est Orientalium difficillior; desunt enim illis particulae, quae constituunt periodorum nexum, & verba traiciunt, & invertunt ita, ut confusio, non periodus videatur. Unum aut alterum exemplum afferam, ut hoc quisque per se videat. In introductione ad librum Kammuva, sive ad Tractatum de ordinatione, haec sunt prima eius verba: *Hominibus Nat Bruma viventibus omnibus obsequium oblatum omni ratione excellentiori ut recipere meretur, qui omnia scit, videt illo Domino Deo sit.* Quae aptiori ordine sic collocanda forent: *Illo Domino Deo, qui omnia scit, & videt, ut meretur recipere oblatum sit ab hominibus a Nat, a Bruma, & a viventibus omnibus obsequium*

*omni ratione excellentiori &c.* Et in Pa-  
 dimot, sive libro regularum Talapoino-  
 rum cap. 1. *Pater, qui non deponat ve-*  
*stem homines saeculares operas solitas sen-*  
*suales agendo turpiter commiscendo se*  
*quae amittere facit suam conditionem*  
*culpam incurrit.* Quae rectius dicentur:  
*Pater, nisi vestem deponat in culpam*  
*incurrit, quae facit ut amittat suam*  
*conditionem, agendo operas sensuales,*  
*vel se turpiter commiscendo, ut solent ho-*  
*mines saeculares.* In eorum familiari ser-  
 mone verbum postremum obtinet locum:  
 sicque dicunt: *Je jughe: aquam ferte: ein*  
*soa: domum ite: bene fidele? bene ha-*  
*betis? Docere solent prima rudimenta ca-*  
*nendo, qui est mos omnium fere Orien-*  
*talium. Quod haud scio, utrum ab ipsis fiat*  
*ad sublevandum puerorum fastidium, an*  
*ut canendo expeditior lingua evadat, &*  
*se praeparet ad promptitudinem illam ne-*  
*cessariam commotionibus, quae utuntur*



in pronuntiando, vel ad quamdam praeferendam venustatem, cum in verborum clausulis nescio quis dulcis sonus remaneat. In his enim, quae bene pronuntiandi laudem ostentant nescio quid auditur, quod delectat; contra vero vulgares homines cum loquuntur nescio quid rustici, asperique in auribus imprimunt: hac ratione vulgaris ita dicet: *Mocambu, Soa, Laghe, La &c.* Non est bonum, Ite, Venite, Pulchrum &c. Iuvenis vero rite educatus vel nobilis dicet: *Mocambude, Soae, Laghene, Laee;* non fortiter exprimens adiectam litteram, vel particulam, sed ea ratione, ut suaviter audiatur, quasi in labris desinens.

Nominum diminutorum etiam copia Barmanis est, ita mulier apud illos vocabitur *Mi*, sive ignis, & puella infans *Migle*, sive igniculus, *Lugle*, infans, *Coele*, catulus, &c.

Haec autem cum potius Grammaticae  
convenient, quam nostro huic Prologo,  
libenter praetermitto. Hoc opus optime  
praestare poterit Illustrissimus Praesul Io-  
hannes Maria Percoto Episcopus Messolen-  
sis, & Vicarius Apostolicus in illis Missio-  
nibus, ac Barmanae linguae peritissimus,  
qui iam mei discessus tempore eius lin-  
guae Grammaticam eo perduxit post ma-  
gnos labores, ut Vocabularium etiam  
confecerit, in quo verba Latina respon-  
dent Lusitanis, & Barmanis, quod ali-  
quando haud difficulter in lucem edetur  
novorum characterum typis, quos Sacra  
Congregatio de Propaganda Fide Christia-  
nae Religionis promovendae studiosissima,  
ut conflarentur, commode iussit, opere,  
& cura omni laude digna Eminentissimi  
eiusdem Sac. Congreg. Praefecti Card. Ios.  
Mariae Castellii, necnon amplissimi Prae-  
sulis D. Stephani Borgiae, qui est a Secre-  
tis ipsius Sacrae Congregationis.



Quemadmodum vero ita comparata est hominum mens, ut numquam quiescat, nisi ad aliquem statutum terminum perveniat, ita mihi non defuturi videntur, qui hoc Alphabetum percurrentes contenti non sint novisse illam gentem, in qua est in usu, sed desiderent scrutari, utrum Barmani horum characterum sint inventores, an alii, & unde in ipsos manarint, vel saltem ex qua radice proficiscantur. Quisque per se facile perspiciet Barmanorum characterum radices, si convertat oculos in characteres linguae *Pali*, sive *Bali*, sive *Balia*; quae in illis regionibus sacra est lingua, & antiquissima, quaeque semper suam simplicitatem servavit, quam unam discunt Talapoini. Ad calcem vero Prologi specimen ponitur characterum linguae *Pali* (a), quod consule.

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(a) Anno 1689. Dñs de le Loubre Extraordina-

Ex qua vero mundi plaga haec sacra lingua in hasce regiones venerit, & quaenam eius sit origo; difficile admodum est discernere. Nonnulli quidem asserunt has litteras ex vetustissimis Hebraicae linguae characteribus deductas fuisse, & derivatas. Alii vero ab Aegyptiis ortas esse contendunt tum has, tum ceteras litteras linguarum Asiae, ac Orientis. Nobis vero ab Hebraeis primum, dein a Persicis, ob populorum commixtionem, & communicationem dimanasse vero similis videtur. Ast hu-

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rius ad Siami Regem Galliae Regis Legatus, quosdam ex *Alphabeto Bali*, seu *Pali* characteres in Europam retulisse credidit; at deceptus fuit; quandoquidem ii non aliud sunt, quam characteres, sive litterae Barmanae, & Regni Laos. Vid. *part. II. fol. 78. &c.*

In hunc pariter errorem inciderunt Critici Collectores generalis itinationum historiae, Hagae Comitum editae sub anno 1755. *Tom. 12. fol. 264. &c.*



iusmodi argumentum, & cetera ad Bomanæ gentis originem pertinentia alibi discutienda relinquimus; cum angustus ille circulus, intra quem constituti sumus, excurrendi facultatem neget.

Ad rem igitur nostram descendamus. Barmani in suo Alphabeto numerant xxxiii. litteras radicales, licet careant litteris Q, & F, quibus suppleant littera  $\mathcal{Q}$  idest Ku, &  $\mathcal{O}$  idest Pha. Incipiunt ab  $\mathcal{O}$ , seu Kaghi, idest Ka magnum, & terminant cum littera  $\mathcal{A}$ , seu A.

Vocales autem habent octo, quae sunt:  $\mathcal{I}$ , vel  $\mathcal{I}'$ , & significat I cum impetu eiectum e pectore. Alter I  $\mathcal{I}$ , vel  $\mathcal{I}^{\circ}$ , idest I ambiguum, neque breve, neque longum, & tandem tertium J aequae longum, sed expressum protrahendo vocem ita efformatur  $\mathcal{I}$ , vel  $\mathcal{I}^{\circ}$ .

Duos habent *U*. Primum, quod est naturale, scribunt  $\mathcal{U}$ , vel  $\mathfrak{U}$ . Alterum expressum protrahendo vocem est  $\overset{\circ}{\mathcal{U}}$ , vel  $\mathfrak{U}^{\circ}$ .

Littera *E* expressa sono quodam compresso, & strictis labiis scribitur  $\mathcal{E}$ , vel  $\mathfrak{E}$ .

Duo quoque habent *O*. Unum labiis apertis pronunciatum, & scribitur  $\mathcal{O}$ , vel  $\mathfrak{O}$ . Alterum apertum, & productum, ut  $\mathcal{O}^{\circ}$ , vel  $\mathfrak{O}^{\circ}$ .

Punctum desuper, vel superscriptum; Linea curva, vel recta, antea, vel postea collocata, aliquando efficiunt sensum diversum, aliquando vero esse breves, vel longas solum demonstrant, ut videbimus.

Abbreviaturae duae sunt in littera



၍, vel ၆၇, idest *Koe*, & in *Naik* န, vel  
 ၵ<sup>၀</sup>၀၀.

Nasales sunt quinque. Sunt autem  
 င idest *Nba*. ဃ, seu *Gna*. ၵ *Na*,  
 င *Ma*, င, ex quo efformatur *Va*.

*Fa* ω, & *Ra* ၇ ex adiucta linolea  
 ဃ: ၇ faciunt *Scia*.

Littera ω *La*, cum linea inferius  
 inflexa ၇ reddit sonum specialem, in  
 ea enim pronunciando efformatur ven-  
 tum, linguae cuspide ad superiorem par-  
 tem palatus immota manente.

Uni litterae aliam superimponunt lit-  
 teram ad indicandum brevem esse, aut  
 longam, ut ၵ<sup>၀</sup>, vel ၵ<sup>၀</sup> *Ghi*, & *Gbj*: in-  
 terdum etiam ut aliam enuncient vim:  
 ut ၵ *Ka*, ၵ<sup>၀</sup> *Ki*.

Litterarum genera sunt decem. Sim-

plices , & radicales , ut  $\text{က} \cdot \text{ဒ}$  &c.

*Ka* , & *A*. Vocales , octo , ut superius .

Compositae ex littera superius notata ,  
ut *Gha*  $\text{ခ}$  , *Zha*  $\text{ဗ}$  , *Na*  $\text{ဂ}$  , *Ta*  $\text{တ}$  &c.

Aliae notatae ex duabus lineis paralle-  
lis defursum tendentibus , ut  $\text{ကျ}$  *Khia* ,  
 $\text{ပျ}$  *Pia* ,  $\text{ဖျ}$  *Phia* ,  $\text{လျ}$  *Lia* &c.

Non desunt circumclausae a curva qua-  
dam linea , quae etiam mutant potesta-  
tem , & sonum in *Ra* , & in *Ja* pro-  
miscue , ut  $\text{ကြ}$  *Kra* ,  $\text{ငြ}$  *Nra* ,  $\text{ပြ}$  *Pra* ,  
 $\text{မြ}$  *Mra* &c.

Compositae a pluribus earumdem lit-  
teris , vel etiam aliarum , quae omnes  
accento adiuncto in fine fiunt consonan-  
tes , ut  $\text{ကက}'$  *Kek* ,  $\text{ကတ}'$  *Kat* ,  $\text{ခက}'$   
*Khék* ,  $\text{ခတ}'$  *Khat* ,  $\text{ဓဓ}'$  *Zzit* ,  $\text{ငန}$   
*Nghan* &c.

Litterae primi generis , vel radicales ,



semivocali subscripta constituunt septimum genus, ut  $\text{ၵ}$  *Koa*,  $\text{ၶ}$  *Khoa* &c.

Compositae vero ex tertio, quarto, & septimo genere formant genus octavum, ut  $\text{ၵၵ}'$  *Kruék*,  $\text{ၵၵ}'$ .

Nouum genus fit ex duabus litteris, & ex duobus lineis clausis deorsum parallelis cum accenctu in fine, ut  $\text{ၵၵ}'$  *Kiek*,  $\text{ၵၵ}'$ ,  $\text{ၵၵ}'$  &c.

Postremum denique genus efficitur a quatuor litterarum generibus, quae sine aliquo puncto positae exprimunt tantum eorum sonum naturalem  $\text{ၵၵ}'$  *Ko*.

Si habent duo puncta fiunt longae, ut  $\text{ၵၵ}'$  &c.

Si solum habent punctum subscriptum fiunt breues  $\text{ၵၵ}'$  &c.

Quae litterae omnes simplices, ac coniunctae, quae reddunt unicum sonum,

formant numerum 1069., maioremque etiam efficerent, & plurium millia superarent, si eas singulatim enumerare vellemus. Vale.







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# ALPHABETUM

## BARMANUM

S E U

## BOMANUM.

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*Figura . Nomen . Explicatio nominis . Potestas .*

∞ Kaghì . Ka magnum . Ka  
*Nibil differt a k latino .*

∂ Kagoè . Ka parvum . Kha  
*Additur h ad innuendam  
aspirationem, seu sonum gut-  
turalem .*

○ Gane Ga parvum . Ga  
*Est eiusdem soni ac ga lati-  
num . Vicissim ga pro ka , seu  
ca , & ka pro ga usurpatur .*

∞ Gaghì . Gha magnum . Gha  
*Est leniter aspirata , parum-  
que in usu .*

A

*Figura . Nomen . Explicatio nominis . Potestas .*

- C Ngha . Vocarunt maiores . Ngha  
 N. nonnihil cum naribus , g  
 vero leniter pronunciatur .  
 Sed non satis apte res expri-  
 mitur ; habet aliquid pecu-  
 liare Europeis minus notum .
- O Zzalun . Cum parvulo oculo . Zza  
 Pronunciari solet veluti cum  
 duabus zz .
- ∞ Zzhalein . Composita . Zzha  
 Est eiusdem soni litterae su-  
 perioris , additur h ad in-  
 nuendum sonum gutturalem .
- Q Zagoè . Cauda divisa . Za
- ∞ Zaminzoè . Habens mem̄ adñ . Za  
 Eiusdem vocis superioris lit-  
 terae ; sed haec parum usi-  
 tata .
- P Gna . Ita maiores . Gna



*Figura . Nomen . Explicatio nominis . Potestas .*

- ξ Tadegnengheit . Cū sinu unco . Ta  
*Raro admodum adhibetur .*
- § Thaunbè . Ut rostrum anseris . Tha  
*Habet sonum gutturalem .*  
*Nullum ferme habet usum .*
- Ϛ Dajengaup . Pectore inflexo . Da  
*Raro adhibetur .*
- υ Dhajemoup . Pectus ut coci . Dha  
*Est leniter aspirata , & fere*  
*nunquam usurpata .*
- ⊖ Naghì . Magnum . Na  
*Quamvis sit na magnum , &*  
*na parvum , utriusque idem*  
*est sonus .*
- ∞ Taunpu . Brevis , & pinguis . Ta  
*Quandoque sonat proinde ac*  
*da . Littera maxime usitata .*
- ∞ Thazendù . Ut cōpedū Eleph . Tha  
*Habet sonum gutturalem .*

*Figura . Nomen . Explicatio nominis . Potestas .*

3 Dadoè . Figurae parvae . Da

⊙ Dhaochiaik . Scribebatur ⊙ . Dha  
*Sonus educitur a gutture ,  
sed vix percipitur ab adve-  
nis . Haec littera cum supe-  
riori vix aliquando adhibe-  
tur .*

§ Nanghe . Parvum . Na  
*Est usitator , quam na ma-  
gnum .*

○ Pazauc . Figurae directae . Pa

⊙ Phaetho . Clauso ex una parte . Pha  
*Est gutturalis , & gravis so-  
nus . In exponendis nomini-  
bus propriis latinis a nobis  
adhibetur pro f , qua littera  
caret lingua Barmana .*

⊙ Badechiaik . Superiori concava . Ba



*Figura . Nomen . Explicatio nominis . Potestas .*

∞ Bhagoum . *Figurae curvae .* Bha  
*Est leniter aspirata .*

⊖ Ma . *Nihil est peculiare .* Ma

∞ Ja . *Hoc est pedibus inverfis .* Ja  
*ſ consonans, aliquando usur-*  
*patur pro ra, dicitur etiam japel .*

∩ Ra . *Etiā vocatur Ragauc .* Ra  
*Quandoque molliter pronun-*  
*ciatur pro ja .*

∞ La . La  
*Est littera usitatissima .*

○ Va . *Pinguis, & rotunda .* Va

∞ Sa . Sa

*Ut audire est in iis , qui ex*  
*linguae impedimento non pos-*  
*sunt pronunciare .*

∞ Ah . *Ore veluti aperto .* Ah  
*Aspiratione .*

*Figura . Nomen . Explicatio nominis . Potestas .*

ⲉ La . La magnum . La

*Raro usurpatur .*

Ⲑ A . A

Litterae adjectae in nonnullis nominibus , vel etiam ad maiorem brevitate[m] usurpatae .

*Fig. Cum his co[m]mutatae . ) ( Potestas , & sonus .*

Ⲙ ⲁⲓ' I breviter , & subito motu e pectore eductum .

Ⲛⲓ ⲁⲓ° I nec breve , nec longum .

Ⲛⲓ ⲁⲓ° J longum , seu voce protracta pronunciatum .

Ⲙ° ⲁⲓ U vocale .

Ⲙ° ⲁⲓ U voc. Sed voce aliquantisper in longum producta .

Ⲙ ⲁⲓ E strictis labiis prolatum :

Ⲙ ⲁⲓ O apertis labiis pronunc.

Ⲙ ⲁⲓ O ut superius ; sed simul in longum producta voce .



Usitatiores , abbreviationes .

*Forma . Aequipollens . Sonus .*

ſ      69      Roe .

ſ      ʒL<sup>o</sup>m'      Naik .

Quinque litterae communes , quae ex adjecta subtus linea curva sonum habent inter nares efformatum .

*Figura . Potestas .*

ſ      Nha .

ʒ      Gna .

ʒ      Na .

ſ      Ma .

ſ      Va .

Duae litterae , quae ex adjectione eiusdem lineae curvae alium habent sonum .

ʒ      Scia .

ſ      Scia .

Altera , cui idem adjunctum praebet sonum peculiarem . Efformatur enim ven-

tus ex ore explodendo linguae cuspide  
ad superiorem partem palatus immota re-  
manente .

La .

Litterae primi generis , quae ex ad-  
iunctis fiunt syllabae .

La Kaghi re Ka

EXPLICATIO LEGENDI .

*Kaghi re, hoc est scribito ,  
fit ka .*

La Kaghi re khia Ka-

*Kaghi scribito cum altero  
pede fit ka- cum vocis pro-  
ductione , seu cauda in fine .*

La Kaghi re lunghiten Ki

*Kaghi &c. cum superposito o  
fit ki .*

La Kaghi re lunghiten zancat Khi-

*Kaghi &c superposito orbi-  
culo fit ki- cum cauda &c .*



Ლ Kaghi re tachiaumne Ku

*Kaghi &c. una linea Ლ pro-  
tracta fit ku .*

Ლ Kaghi re nachiaumne Ku-

*Kaghi &c. duabus lineis Ლ  
fit ku-cum cauda &c.*

Ლ Savetò kaghi re Ke

*Praeposito hoc signo Ლ kaghi  
scribito fit ke strictum .*

Ლ' Kaghi re nauzopit Ke

*Kaghi scribito hoc signo Ლ' fit  
ke apertum .*

ᲚᲗ Savetò kaghi re chia Ko

*Praeposito hoc signo Ლ kaghi  
scribito pede adiecto Თ fit ko.*

ᲚᲗᲗ Savetò kaghire chia sciezoto Ko-

*Praeposito hoc signo Ლ kaghi  
scrib. adiecto Თ, hoc signum'*

*extende fit ko- apertum, longumque .*

᠎ᠠ᠊      Kaghi re sezeten      Kam.  
*Kaghi &c. cum parvo ocellulo<sup>o</sup> fit kam .*

᠎ᠠ᠊ᠰ      Kaghi re chiamit      Ka  
*Kaghi &c. pede ᠰ, duobusque ocellis ᠰ fit ka brevi, sed gravi voce prolatum .*

Haec eadem signa addita his litteris eundem sonum habent, ut in sequentibus videre est .

|     |      |     |       |     |
|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|
| ᠬᠠ  | ᠬᠠ᠊  | ᠬᠢ  | ᠬᠢᠢ   | ᠬᠤ  |
| Kha | kha- | khi | khii- | khu |

|      |     |      |     |      |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| ᠬᠡ   | ᠬᠡ᠊ | ᠬᠡ᠊  | ᠬᠡ᠊ | ᠬᠡ᠊  |
| khu- | khe | khe- | kho | kho- |

|      |        |  |
|------|--------|--|
| ᠬᠠ᠎ᠠ | ᠬᠠ᠎ᠠ ᠊ |  |
| kham | kha .  |  |

|    |     |     |      |    |
|----|-----|-----|------|----|
| ᠭᠠ | ᠭᠠ᠊ | ᠭᠢ  | ᠭᠢ᠊  | ᠭᠤ |
| Ga | ga- | ghi | ghi- | ga |



|     |     |      |      |     |
|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| ဂ   | ဂေ  | ဂ'   | ဂေါ  | ဂံ  |
| ga- | ghi | ghi- | gha- | ghi |

ဂါ့  
ghi- .

|     |      |     |      |     |
|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| ဃ   | ဃာ   | ဃိ  | ဃိ   | ဃု  |
| Gha | gha- | gha | gha- | gha |

|      |     |      |      |     |
|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| ဃူ   | ဃ'  | ဃော  | ဃော် | ဃံ  |
| gha- | gha | gha- | gha- | gha |

ဃာ့  
gha- .

|      |       |      |       |      |
|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| င    | ငါ    | ငံ   | ငံ    | ငု   |
| Ngha | ngha- | ngha | ngha- | ngha |

|      |     |      |     |      |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| ငူ   | ငေ  | င'   | ငေါ | ငေါ' |
| nga- | nga | nga- | nga | nga- |

ငံ  
nga nga- .

|     |      |     |      |     |
|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| စ   | စာ   | စိ  | စိ   | စု  |
| Zza | zza- | zza | zza- | zza |

|      |     |      |      |      |
|------|-----|------|------|------|
| ꠘ    | ꠘ   | ꠘ'   | ꠘꠘ   | ꠘꠘ'  |
| zza- | zza | zza- | zza- | zza- |

|     |        |
|-----|--------|
| ꠘ'  | ꠘꠘꠘ    |
| zza | zza- . |

|      |       |      |       |      |
|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| ꠘꠘ   | ꠘꠘꠘ   | ꠘꠘꠘ  | ꠘꠘꠘ   | ꠘꠘꠘ  |
| Zzha | zzha- | zzha | zzha- | zzha |

|       |      |       |       |       |
|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| ꠘꠘꠘ   | ꠘꠘꠘ  | ꠘꠘꠘ'  | ꠘꠘꠘꠘ  | ꠘꠘꠘꠘ' |
| zzha- | zzha | zzha- | zzha- | zzha- |

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| ꠘꠘ'  | ꠘꠘꠘꠘ    |
| zzha | zzha- . |

|    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ꠘꠘ | ꠘꠘꠘ | ꠘꠘ' | ꠘꠘ' | ꠘꠘꠘ |
| Za | za- | za  | za- | za  |

|     |      |       |     |       |
|-----|------|-------|-----|-------|
| ꠘꠘ' | ꠘꠘꠘꠘ | ꠘꠘꠘꠘ' | ꠘꠘ' | ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ |
| za  | za-  | za-   | za  | za- . |

|     |      |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|------|
| ꠘꠘꠘ | ꠘꠘꠘꠘ | ꠘꠘꠘ' | ꠘꠘꠘ' | ꠘꠘꠘꠘ |
| Zha | zha- | zha  | zha- | zha  |

|      |      |       |       |        |
|------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| ꠘꠘꠘꠘ | ꠘꠘꠘꠘ | ꠘꠘꠘꠘ' | ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ | ꠘꠘꠘꠘꠘ' |
| zha- | zha  | zha-  | zha   | zha-   |



ဆ      ဆာꣳ      *Haec littera raro*  
zha    zha- .      *adhibetur .*

ဥ      ဥာ      ဥ<sup>၀</sup>      ဥ<sup>၁</sup>      ဥꣳ  
Gna    gna-    gna    gna-    gna

ဥꣳ      ဥာ      ဥာ'      ဥာꣳ      ဥာꣳ  
gna-    gna    gna-    gna    gna-

ဥ      ဥာꣳ      *Quia quae sequuntur*  
gna    gna- .      *in alphabeto quatuor*  
*litterae nullius ferme sunt usus , hic*  
*non ponuntur .*

ဂ      ဂာ      ဂ<sup>၀</sup>      ဂ<sup>၁</sup>      ဂꣳ  
Na    na-    na    na-    na

ဂꣳ      ဂာ      ဂာ'      ဂာꣳ      ဂာ  
na-    na    na-    na    na.

ဂာꣳ  
na- .

တ      တာ      တိ      တီ      တꣳ  
Ta    ta-    ta    ta-    ta

|     |    |     |     |      |
|-----|----|-----|-----|------|
| တ   | တေ | တ'  | တော | တော် |
| ta- | ta | ta- | ta  | ta-  |

|    |     |  |  |  |
|----|-----|--|--|--|
| တ  | တာ့ |  |  |  |
| ta | ta- |  |  |  |

|     |      |     |      |     |
|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| ထ   | ထာ   | ထိ  | ထိ   | ထု  |
| Tha | tha- | tha | tha- | tha |

|      |     |      |     |      |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| တ    | ထေ  | ထ'   | ထော | ထော် |
| tha- | tha | tha- | tha | tha- |

|     |      |  |  |  |
|-----|------|--|--|--|
| ထ   | ထာ့  |  |  |  |
| tha | tha- |  |  |  |

|    |     |                |                |    |
|----|-----|----------------|----------------|----|
| ဒ  | ဒါ  | ဒ <sup>၀</sup> | ဒ <sup>၀</sup> | ဒေ |
| Da | da- | da             | da-            | da |

|     |     |      |    |     |
|-----|-----|------|----|-----|
| ဒ'  | ဒေါ | ဒော် | ဒ  | ဒါ့ |
| da- | da  | da-  | da | da- |

|     |      |     |      |     |
|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| ဓ   | ဓာ   | ဓိ  | ဓိ   | ဓု  |
| Dha | dha- | dha | dha- | dha |

|      |     |      |     |      |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| ဓ    | ဓေ  | ဓ'   | ဓော | ဓော် |
| dha- | dha | dha- | dha | dha- |



ॐ      ॐ४      *Hae duae litterae sunt*  
 pha    dha-      *parvi usus .*

ङ      ङी      ङ<sup>०</sup>      ङ<sup>०</sup>      ङ  
 Na    na-      na      na-      na

ङल      ङे      ङ'      ङेी      ङेँ  
 na-    na      na-      na      na-

ङ'      ङीः  
 na    na- .

ॐ      ॐी      ॐी      ॐी      ॐ  
 Pa    pa-      pa      pa-      pa

ॐ      ॐे      ॐ'      ॐेी      ॐेी'  
 pa-    pa      pa-      pa      pa-

ॐ'      ॐीः  
 pa    pa- .

ॐ      ॐी      ॐी      ॐी      ॐ  
 Pha    pha-      pha      pha-      pha

ॐ      ॐे      ॐ'      ॐे      ॐेी'  
 pha-    pha      pha-      pha      pha-

ဖ            ဖာ့  
 pha    pha- .

ဗ            ဗာ            ဗိ            ဗီ            ဗု  
 Ba        ba-        ba        ba-        ba

ဗု            ဗေ            ဗ'            ဗော            ဗော်  
 ba-        ba        ba-        ba        ba-

ဗ            ဗာ့  
 ba        ba- .

ဘ            ဘာ            ဘိ            ဘီ            ဘု  
 Bha        bha-        bha        bha-        bha

ဘု            ဘေ            ဘ'            ဘော            ဘော်  
 bha-        bha        bha-        bha        bha-

ဘ            ဘာ့  
 bha        bhe- .

မ            မာ            မိ            မီ            မု  
 Ma        ma-        ma        ma-        ma

မု            မေ            မ'            မော            မော်  
 ma-        ma        ma-        ma        ma-



|     |     |     |     |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| မ   | မာ့ |     |     |      |
| ma  | ma- |     |     |      |
| ယ   | ယာ  | ယိ  | ယီ  | ယု   |
| Ja  | ja- | ja  | ja- | ja   |
| ယု  | ယေ  | ယ'  | ယော | ယော် |
| ja- | ja  | ja- | ja  | ja-  |
| ယ   | ယာ့ |     |     |      |
| ja  | ja. |     |     |      |
| ရ   | ရာ  | ရိ  | ရီ  | ရု   |
| Ra  | ra  | ra  | ra  | ra   |
| ရ   | ရေ  | ရ'  | ရော | ရော် |
| ra  | ra  | ra  | ra  | ra   |
| ရ   | ရာ့ |     |     |      |
| ra  | ra. |     |     |      |
| လ   | လာ  | လိ  | လီ  | လု   |
| La  | la  | la  | la  | la   |
| လ'  | လေ  | လ'  | လော | လော် |
| la  | la  | la  | la  | la   |

လ လာ့

la la .

o ဝါ ဝိ ဝိ ဝု  
 Va va va va va

o ဝေ ဝ' ဝေါ ဝေါ'  
 va va va va va

o ဝါ့  
 va va .

သ သာ သိ သိ သု  
 Sa sa sa sa sa

သ သေ သ' သော သော်  
 sa sa sa sa sa

သ သာ့  
 sa sa .

ဟ ဟာ ဟိ ဟိ ဟု  
 Ah ah ah ah ah

ဟ ဟေ ဟ' ဟော ဟော်  
 ah ah ah ah ah



ဟ ၊ ဟာၵ    *Littera, quae non poni-*  
 ah    ah .    *tur numquam est in usu.*

အ    အာ    အ<sup>o</sup>    အ<sup>o</sup>    အ<sub>၂</sub>  
 A    a    a    a    a

အ<sub>၂</sub>    အေ    အ'    အေဝ    အေ၎်  
 a    a    a    a    a

အ<sup>o</sup>    အာၵ  
 a    a .

Aliud genus combinationum , seu syl-  
 labarum , quod locum habet tantum cum  
 nonnullis litteris , quae praeter superiora  
 adiuncta , hoc alterum // signum , ( quod  
 dicitur *japen* , seu *ja appentum* ) adne-  
 xum habent , fiuntque syllabae compo-  
 sitae .

ကျ    ကျာ    ကျ<sup>o</sup>    ကျ<sup>o</sup>    ကျ<sub>၂</sub>  
 Kia    kia    kii    kii    kiu

ကျ<sub>၂</sub>    ကျေ    ကျ'    ကျေဝ    ကျေ၎်  
 kiu    kie    kie    kio    kio

ကျံ ကျာ့  
kiam kia .

ချံ ချာ ချိ ချီ ချု  
Khia khia\_ khii kii\_ khiu

ချံ ချော့ ချိ ချော့ ချော်  
khiu\_ khie khie\_ khio khio\_

ချံ ချာ့  
khiam khia .

ပျံ ပျာ ပျိ ပျီ ပျု  
Pia pia\_ pii pii\_ piu

ပျံ ပျော့ ပျိ ပျော့ ပျော်  
piu\_ pie pie\_ pio pio\_

ပျံ ပျာ့  
piam pia .

ဖျံ ဖျာ ဖျိ ဖျီ ဖျု  
Phia phia\_ phii phii\_ phiu

ဖျံ ဖျော့ ဖျိ ဖျော့ ဖျော်  
phiu\_ phie phie\_ phio phio\_



မျာ် မျာ်း  
phiam phia .

မျာ် မျာ် မျိ် မျိ် မျါ  
Mia mia mii mii miu

မျါ မျိ် မျိ် မျိ် မျိ်  
miu mie mie mio mio

မျာ် မျာ်း  
miam mia .

လျာ် လျာ် လျိ် လျိ် လျါ  
Lia lia lii lii liu

လျါ လျိ် လျိ် လျိ် လျိ်  
liu lie lie lio lio

လျာ် လျာ်း  
liam lia .

Tertium genus combinationum , quae  
fiunt ex linea circa litteram ducta ( ,  
quae dicitur *rit* , seu circumvolutio , quae  
importat sonum *ra* , quandoque usurpa-

tum promiscue cum superiori *ja*. Habet  
usum solum in sequentibus litteris.

|     |                  |     |                  |     |
|-----|------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| က   | က့               | ကိ  | ကိ့              | ကု  |
| Kra | kra <sub>u</sub> | kri | kri <sub>u</sub> | kru |

|                  |     |                  |     |                  |
|------------------|-----|------------------|-----|------------------|
| ကုလ              | ကေ  | ကိ့              | ကော | ကော်             |
| kru <sub>u</sub> | kre | kre <sub>u</sub> | kro | kro <sub>u</sub> |

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| ကံ   | ကော့  |
| kram | kra . |

|      |                   |      |                   |      |
|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| ခ    | ခ့                | ခိ   | ခိ့               | ခု   |
| khra | khra <sub>u</sub> | khri | khri <sub>u</sub> | khru |

|                   |      |                   |      |                   |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| ခုလ               | ခေ   | ခိ့               | ခော  | ခော်              |
| khru <sub>u</sub> | khre | khre <sub>u</sub> | khro | khro <sub>u</sub> |

|       |        |
|-------|--------|
| ခံ    | ခော့   |
| khram | khra . |

|     |                  |    |                  |     |
|-----|------------------|----|------------------|-----|
| င   | င့               | ငိ | ငိ့              | ငု  |
| Nra | nra <sub>u</sub> | ni | nri <sub>u</sub> | nru |

|                  |     |                  |     |                  |
|------------------|-----|------------------|-----|------------------|
| ငုလ              | ငေ  | ငိ့              | ငော | ငော်             |
| nru <sub>u</sub> | nre | nre <sub>u</sub> | nro | nro <sub>u</sub> |



ᱚ ᱚᱛ  
nram nria .

ᱚ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ  
Pra pra\_ pri pri\_ pru

ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ  
pru\_ pre pre\_ pro pro\_

ᱚ ᱚᱛᱚ  
pra pra\_ .

ᱚ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ  
Phra phra\_ phri phri\_ phru

ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ  
phru\_ phre phre\_ phro phro\_

ᱚ ᱚᱛᱚ  
phra phra\_ .

ᱚ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ  
Mra mra\_ mri mri\_ mru

ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ ᱚᱛ  
mru\_ mre mre\_ mro mro\_

မြေ မြေ

mra mra .

Quartum genus syllabarum ex duabus literis compositarum , quarum posteriores ex nota superposita ' , quae dicitur *zat* , seu *sectio* , fiunt veluti consonantes . Usitatae sunt infra-scriptae .

ကတ် ကင် ကစ' ကည'

Kek ken kit kin

ကတ' ကနိ' ကပ' ကမ'

kat kan kap kam

ကယ' ကောဝ်

keè koo .

ခတ် ခင် ခစ' ခည'

Khek khen khit khin

ခတ' ခနိ' ခပ' ခမ'

khat khan khap kham

ခယ' ခေါဝ်

kheè khoo .



|       |        |       |       |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| ငက'   | ငင်    | ငစ'   | ငည'   |
| Ngek  | nghen  | nghit | nghin |
| ငတ'   | ငနိ    | ငပ'   | ငမ'   |
| nghat | nghan  | nghap | ngham |
| ငယ'   | ငေါင်  |       |       |
| ngheè | nghoo. |       |       |
| ခက'   | ခင်    | ခစ'   | ခည'   |
| Zzek  | zzen   | zzit  | zzin  |
| ခတ'   | ခနိ    | ခပ'   | ခမ'   |
| zzat  | zzan   | zzap  | zzam  |
| ခယ'   | ခေါင်  |       |       |
| zzeè  | zzoo.  |       |       |
| ဆက'   | ဆင်    | ဆစ'   | ဆည'   |
| Zzhek | zzhen  | zzhit | zzhin |
| ဆတ'   | ဆနိ    | ဆပ'   | ဆမ'   |
| zzhat | zzhan  | zzhap | zzham |
| ဆယ'   | ဆေါင်  |       |       |
| zzheè | zzhoo. |       |       |

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| ညက'  | ညင်  | ညစ'  | ညည'  |
| Gnek | gnen | gnit | gnin |

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| ညတ'  | ညနိ  | ညပ'  | ညမ'  |
| gnat | gnan | gnap | gnam |

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| ညယ'  | ညောင် |
| gneè | gnoo. |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| တက' | တင် | တစ' | တည' |
| Tek | ten | tit | tin |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| တတ' | တနိ | တပ' | တမ' |
| tat | tan | tap | tam |

|     |       |
|-----|-------|
| တယ' | တောင် |
| teè | too.  |

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| ထက   | ထင်  | ထစ'  | ထည'  |
| Thek | then | thit | thin |

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| ထတ'  | ထနိ  | ထပ'  | ထမ'  |
| that | than | thap | tham |

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| ထယ'  | ထောင် |
| theè | thoo. |



|      |        |      |      |
|------|--------|------|------|
| နက'  | နင်    | နစ'  | နည'  |
| Nek  | nen    | nit  | nin  |
| နတ'  | နနိ    | နပ'  | နမ'  |
| nat  | nan    | nap  | nam  |
| နယ'  | နောဝ်  |      |      |
| neè  | noo .  |      |      |
| ပက'  | ပင်    | ပစ'  | ပည'  |
| Pek  | pen    | pit  | pin  |
| ပတ'  | ပနိ    | ပပ'  | ပမ'  |
| pat  | pan    | pap  | pam  |
| ပယ'  | ပေါဝ်  |      |      |
| peè  | poo .  |      |      |
| ဖက'  | ဖင်    | ဖစ'  | ဖည'  |
| Phek | phen   | phit | phin |
| ဖတ'  | ဖနိ    | ဖပ'  | ဖမ'  |
| phat | phan   | phap | pham |
| ဖယ'  | ဖောဝ်  |      |      |
| pheè | phoo . |      |      |

|     |     |     |      |
|-----|-----|-----|------|
| မက' | မင် | မစ' | မညာ' |
| Mek | men | mit | min  |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| မတ' | မနိ | မပ' | မမ' |
| mat | man | map | mam |

|     |       |
|-----|-------|
| မယ' | မောဝ် |
| meè | moo . |

|     |     |     |      |
|-----|-----|-----|------|
| ရက' | ရင် | ရစ' | ရညာ' |
| Rek | ren | rit | rin  |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ရတ' | ရနိ | ရပ' | ရမ' |
| rat | ran | rap | ram |

|     |       |
|-----|-------|
| ရယ' | ရောဝ် |
| reè | roo . |

|     |     |     |      |
|-----|-----|-----|------|
| လက' | လင် | လစ' | လညာ' |
| Lek | len | lit | lin  |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| လတ' | လနိ | လပ' | လမ' |
| lat | lan | lap | lam |

|     |       |
|-----|-------|
| လယ' | လောဝ် |
| lee | loo . |



|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ဝက' | ဝင် | ဝစ' | ဝည' |
| Uek | uen | uit | uin |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ဝတ' | ဝနိ | ဝပ' | ဝမ' |
| uat | uan | uap | uam |

|     |       |  |  |
|-----|-------|--|--|
| ဝယ' | ဝေါဝ် |  |  |
| ueè | uoo.  |  |  |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| သက' | သင် | သစ' | သည' |
| Sek | sen | sit | sin |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| သတ' | သနိ | သပ' | သမ' |
| fat | fan | fap | fam |

|     |       |  |  |
|-----|-------|--|--|
| သယ' | သောဝ် |  |  |
| feè | foo.  |  |  |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ဟက' | ဟင် | ဟစ' | ဟည' |
| Hek | hen | hit | hin |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ဟတ' | ဟနိ | ဟပ' | ဟမ' |
| hat | han | hap | ham |

|     |       |  |  |
|-----|-------|--|--|
| ဟယ' | ဟောဝ် |  |  |
| heè | hoo.  |  |  |

|     |      |     |     |
|-----|------|-----|-----|
| အက' | အင်  | အစ' | အည' |
| Ek  | en   | eit | ein |
| အတ' | အနိ  | အပ' | အမ' |
| eat | ean  | eap | eam |
| အယ' | အော် |     |     |
| eeè | eoò. |     |     |

Ex litteris , & signis superius usurpatis  
aliae syllabae simplices , aliae compo-  
sitaè .

|         |       |       |       |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| ကိုတ်   | ကိုတ် | ကျတ်  | ကောတ် |
| Keit    | kot   | kiek  | kauc  |
| ကိုတ်   |       |       |       |
| kaik .  |       |       |       |
| ခိတ်    | ခုတ်  | ခုတ်  | ခောတ် |
| Kheit   | khot  | khiek | khauc |
| ခိတ်    |       |       |       |
| khaik . |       |       |       |



|      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|-------|
| ခိတ် | ခုတ် | ခုတ် | စောက် |
| Keit | kor  | kiet | kauc  |

ခုိတ်  
kaik .

|      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|-------|
| ဆိတ် | ဆုတ် | ဆုတ် | ဆောက် |
|------|------|------|-------|

ဆုိတ်

|      |      |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| ညိတ် | ညုတ် | ညောက် | ညုိတ် |
|------|------|-------|-------|

|      |      |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| တိတ် | တုတ် | တောက် | တုိတ် |
|------|------|-------|-------|

|      |      |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| ထိတ် | ထုတ် | ထောက် | ထုိတ် |
|------|------|-------|-------|

|      |      |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| နိတ် | နုတ် | နောက် | နုိတ် |
|------|------|-------|-------|

|      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|-------|
| ပိတ် | ပုတ် | ပျတ် | ပေါတ် |
|------|------|------|-------|

ကိုက်

|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ကိုက် | ကိုက် | ကိုက် | ကိုက် |
| Keit  | kot   | kiek  | kauc  |

ကိုက်  
kaik .

|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ကိုက် | ကိုက် | ကိုက် | ကိုက် |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

ကိုက်

|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ကိုက် | ကိုက် | ကိုက် | ကိုက် |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

ကိုက်

|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ကိုက် | ကိုက် | ကိုက် | ကိုက် |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ကိုက် | ကိုက် | ကိုက် | ကိုက် |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|



သိက် သုတ် ဘောက် သိုက်  
Keit kot kiek kauc

ဟိတ် ဟုတ် ဟောက် ဟိုက်

အိတ် အုတ် အောက် အိုက်

ကိန် ကုမ' ကျင် ကောင်  
Kein kom kien kaun

ကိုင်  
kain .

ခိန် ခုမ' ချင် ခေါင်  
Khien khom khien khaun

ခိုင်  
khain .

ငိန် ငုမ' ငေါင် ငိုင်

မိန် မုမ' မောင် မိုင်

|      |      |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| ဝိနိ | ခုမ' | ခောင် | ခုင်  |
| Kein | kom  | kien  | kann  |
| ယိနိ | ယုမ' | ယောင် | ယိုင် |
| ဆိနိ | ဆုမ' | ဆောင် | ဆိုင် |
| ဂိနိ | ဂုမ' | ဂောင် | ဂိုင် |
| ညိနိ | ညုမ' | ညောင် | ညိုင် |
| လိနိ | လုမ' | လောင် | လိုင် |
| တိနိ | တုမ' | တောင် | တိုင် |
| သိနိ | သုမ' | သောင် | သိုင် |
| ထိနိ | ထုမ' | ထောင် | ထိုင် |



ပိန်      ဟမ'      ဟောင်      ဟိုင်

Kein      kom      kien      kaun

နိန်      နမ'      နောင်      နိုင်

ဆိန်      ဆမ'      ဆောင်      ဆိုင်

ပိန်      ပမ'      ပေါင်      ပိုင်

ဖိန်      ဖမ'      ဖောင်      ဖိုင်

Syllabae septimi generis compositae ex syllabis primi generis, & ex signo °, quod dicitur *vasoè*, supposito. Quia habet locum in aliquibus tantum figuris, & efformatur ex una suppositione litterae °; ideo integrum schema non exhibetur, sed unum, vel alterum.

ကွ      ကွာ      ကွိ      ကွိ

Koa      koa      koi      koi

|      |      |       |      |
|------|------|-------|------|
| ကွဲ  | ကွဲ  | ကွေ   | ကွဲ' |
| kou  | kou  | koe   | koe  |
| ကွေ  | ကွေ  | ကွေ   | ကွေ  |
| koo  | koo  | koam  | koa  |
| ခွေ  | ခွေ  | ခွေ   | ခွေ  |
| khoa | khoa | khoi  | khoi |
| ခွေ  | ခွေ  | ခွေ   | ခွေ' |
| khou | khou | khoe  | khoe |
| ခွေ  | ခွေ  | ခွေ   | ခွေ  |
| khoo | khoo | khoam | khoa |

Syllabae octavi generis compositae ex duabus litteris, & tribus signis superius expositis (*rit*, & *vasoè*, & *'sat*; seu compositae ex 3. 4. & 7. genere. Sunt raro usitatae, & facilis compositionis: dabo unum, vel alterum exemplum:

|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ကြွေ  | ကြွေ  | ကြွေ' | ကြွေ' |
| Kruek | kruen | kruit | kruin |



ကြွတ် ကြွန် ကြွပ် ကြွမ်

ကြွယ် ကြွေဝ်

ကြွတ် ကြွင် ကြွမ် ကြွေဝ်  
Khruuck

ကြွတ် ကြွန် ကြွပ် ကြွမ်

ကြွယ် ကြွေဝ်

Syllabae noni generis compositae ex duabus litteris, & duobus signis // *japen* & ' *sat* seu ex secundo, & quarto genere; habet usum tantum in sex subiectis litteris.

ကျွတ် ကျွင် ကျွမ် ကျွေဝ်  
Kiek kien kit kin

ကျွတ် ကျွန် ကျွပ် ကျွမ်  
kiat kian kiap kiam

ကျယ်'    ကျော်  
kie\_    kio\_.

ချက်    ချင်    ချစ'    ချည'

ချက်    ချနိ    ချပ'    ချမ'

ချယ်'    ချော်

ပျက်    ပျင်    ပျစ'    ပျည'

ပျက်    ပျနိ    ပျပ'    ပျမ'

ပျယ်'    ပျော်

ဈက်    ဈင်    ဈစ'    ဈည'

ဈက်    ဈနိ    ဈပ'    ဈမ'



ဈာယ' ဈောဝ်

ဈာဝ် ဈာင် ဈာစ' ဈာညာ'

ဈာဝ် ဈာနိ ဈာပ' ဈာမ'

ဈာယ' ဈောဝ်

ဇာဝ် ဇာင် ဇာစ' ဇာညာ'

ဇာဝ် ဇာနိ ဇာပ' ဇာမ'

ဇာယ' ဇောဝ်

Syllabae decimi generis quatuor species, quarum singulae si scribantur sine punctis, sonum habent naturalem; si iis ex latere subiicias unum punctum., quod dicitur *auco mit*, hoc est, subus

punctum appinge , sunt breves ; si postea ponantur 8 , quod vocatur *scagamit* , seu duo puncta &c. sunt longae ; ad maiorem brevitatem omnia haec puncta cum suis syllabis describuntur in litteris , in quibus usum habent .

ကိုဝ်း  
Ko

ခိုဝ်း  
kho

ငိုဝ်းစိုဝ်းဝ်း

ဆိုဝ်း

ညိုဝ်း

တိုဝ်း

ထိုဝ်း

ရှိုဝ်း

ယိုဝ်း

ဇိုဝ်း

ဗိုဝ်း

ဘိုဝ်း

မိုဝ်း

ယိုဝ်း

ရိုဝ်း

သိုဝ်း

ဟိုဝ်း

အိုဝ်း ॥



ကု.မ'ခ

Kom

ခု.မ'ခ

khom

ဂု.မ'ခ

ဂု.မ'ခ

ဆု.မ'ခ

ဥု.မ'ခ

တု.မ'ခ

ထု.မ'ခ

ရှု.မ'ခ

ပု.မ'ခ

ဖု.မ'ခ

ဖု.မခ

ဆု.မ'ခ

မု.မ'ခ

ယု.မ'ခ

ဂု.မ'ခ

လု.မ'ခ

သု.မ'ခ

ဟု.မ'ခ

ဆု.မ'ခ ။

ကြို.ဝ်ခ

Kio

ခြို.ဝ်ခ

khio

ဖြို.ဝ်ခ

မြို.ဝ်ခ

ဖြို.ဝ်ခ

လြို.ဝ်ခ ။

ကိဝ်း      ကိဝ်း      ကိဝ်း  
 Kiom      khiom  
 ကိဝ်း      ကိဝ်း။





ORATIO DOMINICALIS .

ကောင်ကင်၌ ။ နေတော်မူ  
 မိုး သောအကွၼ်ၼ် ပ'တု'အဘ  
 ဂုဏ်ဇောနာမံတော် မြတ်  
 ကိုယူခပ'သိမ'တု'ဂိုသေလေ ၈ မြတ်ချင်ဂို  
 ကြသညာ'မြစ'စေသော ။ ။ သခင်မိကျေး ၈  
 ဇ။ တညာ'ဟူသောနှိုင်းငံတော်သညာ'အကွၼ်  
 ၼ် ပ'တု'၌ရောက'မ'ညာအကြောင် ။ ကယ'မ  
 သနာ ၈ တော်မူပါ ။ ။ ဂုဏ်စိတတော်နှင့်အ  
 ညာ'မိုးကောင်ကင်၌ ။ ဂိုသ က'သို ။ မိလျ  
 မြိညာ'၌ ။ ပြညာ'စိုပါအောင် ။ စောင်မတော်  
 မူပါ ။ ။ အစညာ'နေမပြတ်အလၼ်ဂိုအပ'ေ  
 သာအရာအစားတု'ကို ။ လညာ' ။ အကွၼ်  
 ပ'တု'အား ။ ယနေပေ ၈ သနာ ၈ တော်မူပါ ။  
 ။ အကွၼ် ပ'တု'ဝ'အား ထိခိက'ကျ။ ၂၈ လှ  
 ခိုသောသူတပါး တု'မိအပြစ'ကို ။ အကွၼ်

နှိပ်တို့ရရှိတို့မမူသညာ'ခ ခိသက'သို့။ အ  
 ကွန်ပ'တို့အပြစ'တို့ကိုလညာ'။ ကညာလှ  
 တ'တော်မူပါ။ နှောင်ဂုက'ချင်အမြ့ကိုဌ်။  
 အကွန်ပ'တို့ပါဝင်ချင်မဂိုပ'လျက'။ မ  
 ကောင်မသင်သောအရာဟူသ မြ့နှင်ကင်  
 လှတ'ရသညာ'ဖြစ'စေသော။။ အာမင်။

SALUTATIO ANGELICA.

ဝေမာဂိုယရ'က'ကျေ ၈ ဇ။ ၂ ၈  
 အာ နှင်ဖြညာ'စု'တော်မူသော။။  
 တုလှးသခင်သညာ'။ ခင်မရိ  
 ကျိဌ်တ်။ နေတော်မူဖါ။ မိမတကာတို့  
 ထက'သာဖြတ'တော်မူသညာ'။ ဝမ'ခေါင်ဌ်။  
 စ'နေသောပဋိုသနေလညာ'။ အထူးလှရိဖြ  
 တ'တော်မူသောသခင်ဇေဇ။ ၂ ၈ တညာ'။။ သ  
 တမာဂိုယ။ မြတ'စာသုလှးမယ'တော်ယ



ရမ္မစရ် ခနာ ဖြောင်မညာ'အချိန် အခါတို့  
၌လှမ်း ။ မကောင်ချင်အဖြေစ'သို့ရောက'  
သော် ။ အကွန်ပ'တို့အာဠိဌာ ။ ဆု  
တောင်တော်မူပါ ။ ။ အာမင် ။

SYMBOLUM APOSTOLORUM .



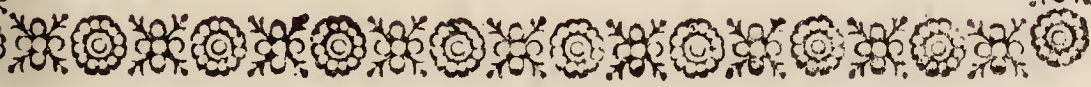
လပြန်ပြညာ'စိုတော်မူ  
သောခမညာ'စ တော်ဘု  
ရားသည် ။ မိုးမြေတို့  
ကိုဝ'ဖ'ဆင်တော်မူကြောင်းကို ။ ယပြညာ'  
လေး မြတ်ချင်ရှိပါ ။ ဘုရားရှင်သာ  
တော်သခင်ဇေယျကြီးတို့ အကွန်ပ'တို့  
သခင်တပါး တညာ'သာလျှင် ။ အိသပိရိုတူ  
သိတူစ တန်ခိုးတော်ဖြင့် ။ ပဋိသန္ဓေယ  
တော်မူရ် ။ အစညာ'သိလှိုင်ပြညာ'စိုတော်  
မူသောမာဂိုယကပေါ'ဖွားတော်မူသည် ။

ပိုမို ညာမိလတူမင်လက'ထက' ။ ဒက္ခစရို  
 မာကူင်ပိတော်မူရ် ။ တိကျင်လၤၤထာ ၈  
 သဖြင်။ အသက'တော်ဝဂ္ဂက'ရ်။ အလောင်  
 တော်ကိုတိုင်ၤၤဗွဲက'သညာ' ။ အသက'  
 တော်သညာ'ကာ ၈ အောက'နိမ'သောနေရာ  
 အရပ'တို့သို့ကြိုတော်မူသညာ' ။ သိုဒရ  
 က'တိုင်လျှင်သေသဖါသူတို့အစုမှကိုယ'  
 တော်နှင်။ အသက'တော်နှင်တကွထတော်  
 မူရ် ။ မိုဒကောင်တင်အရပ'တို့သို့ ။ တ  
 က'တော်မူရ် ။ အာ ၈ လၤၤစုနှင်ဖြညာ'စု  
 တော်မူသော ။ ခမညာ'တော်တုဂ္ဂာ ၈ လကျာ  
 ဘက'မှထိုင်ခနိတော်မူသညာ'။ ကအမာတု  
 သောခါလျှင် ။ အသေအရင်လၤၤတို့ကို  
 လါရ်စီရင်စစ'ကြောတော်မူလမညာ' ။ ဖါ  
 အရာအကြောင်တို့ကို ။ ယဉ်ကြညာ'လေး  
 ဖြတ်ချင်ရိုပါသညာ'။ အီသပီရိတူးဘတူး  
 ဘၤရာရင်ဝိညာညာ'တော်ရိုကြောင်။ ကၤဂ္ဂာ ၈





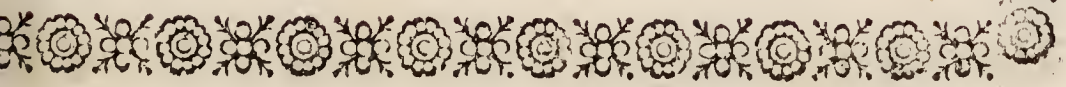
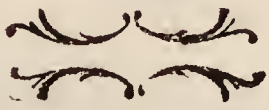
သခင်ကောင် မြတ်သော အာသာတူလ၊ အ  
 စုတို့သည်။ ကာလအရပ်တို့၌ ။ အစည်  
 တည်နေကြောင်း ။ ထိုလ၊ စုတို့သည် ။  
 ပြုသောကောင် မြတ်ကိုသာ သာတူလ၊ တို့  
 အတူတကွ အကျိုးခံစား ရကြောင်း ။ မ  
 ကောင်သောဟူသမျှအ ဖြစ်တို့ကိုလည်  
 ကင်လွှတ်စေကြောင်း ။ သေသောသူအ  
 ပေါင်တို့သည် ။ ပကတိသောကိုယ်ဖြင့်  
 တနေ့သ၌ ။ ရှင်ကြမည်အကြောင်း ။ တို့  
 နေ့၌ မှအစည် မဖြစ်အသက်ရှင်ချင်ချ  
 မသာကို ။ တည်နေမည်အကြောင်း ။ မိ  
 ဆိုခံပြီ ။ သောအကြောင်းအရာတို့ကို ။  
 ယုံကြည်လေး ။ မြတ်ချင်ရှိပါမိ ။  
 ။ အာမင် ။








မျက'စိထော်ကိုဝ'အကွ။ နှိပ'တု့ဆီသုလွ  
 န'လန'တော်မူပါ။ ။ ။ ဖါဆင်ဂုဏ္ဍာနမ္ပလွ  
 တ'သုဖါကာလ၌လျ'ပဋိသန္တေစ'နေတော်  
 မူဖြိသော'အထူးလွ၌မြတ်တော်မူသော  
 သခင်ဇေဇ။ ။ ။ ဂေမူက'နှာတေ့ကိုဖြတော်  
 မူပါ။ ဩသနာ ။ ခြင်ဂူိသော။ ။ ဩချစ'  
 ခင်စိုမက'ချင်ဂူိသော။ ။ ဩသိမ'မွေ့နှ  
 ညာ'ချင်သိလနှင်။ ။ ဖြညာ'စိုတော်မူသော  
 မာဂိုယာခင်မသဖါ။ ။ ။ ကြိသတု့သခင်နှ  
 တ'တော်ထုက'နှင်အညာ။ ။ အကွ။ နှိပ'တု့  
 သညာ'ကျေ့ ။ ။ ဖြတော်ကိုခိထိုက'အောင်။ ။  
 မြတ်စွာဘဂ္ဂာမယ'တော်အက္ခိ။ နှိပ'တု့  
 အသိ။ ဌာ၊ ဆုတောင်တော်မူပါ။ ။



PRAECEPTA DECALOGI.

၁  သညာ'သင်ဝါဘုရား ဖြစ်  
 ငါ တော်မူသညာ'။ ငါမှတ  
 ပါးဘုရားဟူ၍ကိုးကွ  
 ယ်ချင်ကိုမပြုလင်။

၂ သင်ဝါအရှင် ဖြစ်တော်မူသောသူ  
 ရှင်နာမတော်မြတ်ကို ။ မရှိမသေ။  
 တိုင်တညာ'၍ကြံ မဆီချင်ကိုမပြုလင်။

၃ ဘုရားရှင်သတင်ပွဲနေတို့၌။ လူ  
 ပဆောဆောင်မြူကို ။ စွန့်ပြုစေ၍ ။ အာ  
 သာမြူကိုအားထုတ်ရမညာ'သတိဖြုလေ။

၄ မိဘတို့၌ ။ ရှိသေစွာကူလေ။

၅ လူတို့အသက်ကိုသတ်ယူတံ့ချင်  
 ကို ။ မပြုလင်။

၆ ကာမဂိုဏ်'မြူ၌ ။ ကျူးလွန်ချင်ကို  
 မပြုလင်။



၇ သူဖိဝေ့ညာ'ဥာကို။ ခုနယ၊ ချင်ကို  
ပြေလင်။

၈ မဟုတ်မေ့ ခိုသော အလှတို့ကို ဟု  
တမ့် ခိုသညာ'ဟူ၍။ သက'သေမခံလင်။

၉ သူတပါး ဖိမယားကို။ နှစ်သက'  
တပ'ခေ့ ချင်ကို။ ပြေလင်။

၅၀ သူတပါး ဖိဝေ့ညာ'ဥာကို လိ  
ချင်သော လောဘစိတ်မရှိစေလင်။



